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Daily Democrat

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One Month.....	.50

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

A great deal of excitement exists in the State owing to the hostile invasion of the State by Confederate troops; and it is thought the Legislature need be vigilant in providing to expel these troops. Troops are raising rapidly in Kentucky, and no authority of the Legislature is needed to hasten it. The action of the Legislature can add nothing at all to the authority of General Anderson. He will, doubtless, take care, with the troops at his command, of the defense of the State; and Gen. Grant will attend to the case of the Columbus land robbers, and show them a military necessity to leave. They came to that place on a military necessity, and will leave upon one.

As the fog begins to clear up, it is plain that the movement upon our soil was concerted and planned, and extensively known. Commissioners were at Frankfort, pretending to desire peace and on a mission of peace. They were caucusing with the Secessionists of this State, and parleying with members of the Legislature. They are gone, professing a desire for peace, but nobody expects those troops to be withdrawn, until they are compelled by a military necessity. Our opinion is, that will soon be shown them, and the war will be driven back to Tennessee. A few counties down south of the Tennessee river, in Kentucky, want war. They have been eager for it for some time. They will have a taste of it, whilst two hostile armies march rough-shod over them; and Tennessee will be chastised for her insolence. Kentucky has not, up to this time, resented the indignities from Tennessee. She must settle up now.

THE STATE GUARD IN LOUISVILLE.—After our article was written, but before it was published, in relation to the mysterious movements of the State Guard in this city, damning evidence of the criminality of some of them was found upon them. Capt. McGill's company, with thirty-seven stand of arms, was arrested, and upon some of them were found clothing, &c., showing an intention to leave the State.

It is not base enough, reasonable enough, wicked enough for a man to desert his State at such a time, and desert it to fight against her, without the additional enormity of carrying off the arms which he had received under a solemn pledge to use for her protection? What oaths, or what ties of Christianity, honor or association, can bind such men, and what punishment is severe enough for them? We are invaded by a hostile force that peremptorily refuses to leave; that has built fortifications, thrown up entrenchments, and prepared to maintain themselves. The State has ordered the invader to leave. Every day we are looking for a call from the State authorities, and men are preparing themselves for the dreadful issue. What do these men do? Steal the State arms to be used by enemies against the State.

The bodies of such criminals, were they swinging in mid air, would be so foul the buzzard and the carrion crow would reject them. Earth and water would refuse to hide them, and hell itself would vomit them forth as fiends too wicked for it.

Desert the State at any other time, if you are opposed to it. Go, if you can, at any other time to the Southern Confederacy, to battle for disunion, but do not desert your State now, and carry off arms to be used against her. Never let it be said of a Kentuckian. Now is the time for division or disunion or treason; loyalty to honor, to the State, and the long social ties we have, should keep us as a band of brothers. Men who commit such acts can well be left to the opprobrium which must attach to them. Let them live for the finger of scorn to point at, as guilty of the crime of Cain, without the redeeming, distempered fury in which Cain sinned.

Are you not for peace? is now asked. Certainly we are, earnestly and warmly. We have been so from the first; but there cannot be peace while we are insulted and attacked. We are in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, or any other measure which will give equal guarantees, and we are most decidedly in favor of driving the insulting Tennesseans from our border as the first condition of peace. There can be no peace till it is accomplished. There is not a Kentuckian, if he wears his heart in the right place, who does not consider that this must be done, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," before we can entertain any propositions.

More than a hundred fugitives from Western Tennessee are now in Philadelphia, seeking labor of some kind to keep themselves and families from want,

The Peace Party and its Antecedents Resolved, That every material interest of Kentucky, as well as the highest dictates of patriotism, demand that peace should be maintained within her borders, and this Convention solemnly pledges the honor of its members to do all in their power to promote this end.

The above resolution was passed by the office seekers' Convention at Frankfort, and is as cool an instance of persiflage as we know. To read it, and not conclude that it is a bantering, ironical way of speaking, is utterly impossible. It is a light, airy, indifferent way, in which these high-toned chaps have of disposing of matters. These playful, bleating lambs, could never be taken for wolves. The sheep's clothing is made to fit in every respect, and they have so well succeeded in "pulling wool" over their own eyes, they hope to be able to do the same with all the rest of mankind.

These amiable fellows, however, notwithstanding their new garments, are as bad as ever. If the cat has sheathed its claws, it is simply because poor pussy wants a corner.

Have we forgotten that this Peace party, not many months ago, made the first overt act? They sent a regiment South, under Colonel Blanton Duncan—of course to keep the peace, as every one who knows the gallant Colonel knows how well he is qualified for that. *En passant*, we hear that the Colonel has returned, but suppose it is not true, as we did not see his name in the list of delegates to the Peace(?) Convention. No Convention, as we know of old, has ever been held within a hundred miles of him, since he was fifteen, that he did not attend, and read letters from a number of distinguished gentlemen. Receiving letters from distinguished gentlemen is his forte; so we can say positively that he is not in Kentucky.

These amiable creatures then encouraged the formation of camps, the recruiting of soldiers, whose amiable purpose was to return to the State as soon as they were sufficiently strong in numbers, and sack our cities, lay waste our fields, burn, slay and violate—of course in any easy and rather agreeable way. They are the mildest mannered men that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship, as we all know very well. The little pleasantries in Southern Kentucky show this. It must be so amusing to a man to be roused up in the night and told in his shirt that it must be a shift before morning or he be hung. But a more splendid joke than this was in the excessively facetious and laughter-rousing manner in which they treated an individual down near Mayfield, Ky. They said he was a deserter, and, after pounding upon him and beating him, finally tied his thumb together and led him off. The cream of the joke is to come. After they got him into the woods, they, in a pleasant, friendly, peaceful manner, shot him, and left him lying in the road.

If the poor-spirited fellow hadn't died through mistaking the point of the joke, doubtless he would now be alive to join in the rounds of laughter at such a capital piece of fun. Capt. Phil. Lee's company, or some of them, are quite as humorous in their little tricks as those in Southwestern Kentucky. They shot and stabbed a Kentuckian, taken on the Nashville road, in the most ludicrous and titillating way—enough to make one die of laughing." It is reported he did die—perhaps not of laughter.

Hoblitzell's very recent case is another of those peaceful acts of this peace party. Theft and arson—such little incidents as burning bridges and stealing State guns, are, perhaps, not quite as good indications of peaceful intentions as down-right cold-blooded assassinations, but it is the same spirit at work in them both.

Their love of peace, too, has a still more efficient witness. When the State is invaded, two cities seized, another threatened, the lives of her citizens totally insecure in that section; and to protect the lives of the citizens a force belonging to the United States Government, to which she acknowledges allegiance, comes to her assistance, what do these peace men ask? That the protecting force shall be expelled, by bloodshed if necessary. The invader, with his butcherly murderers are put upon the same footing with those who came to maintain our rights, and preserve the dignity of the State. They are as good as the man who prayed Good Lord, Good Devil.

They urge us to do what is clearly dishonest as well as dishonorable. They drive us into disgrace, rejoice at the triumphs of our enemies, incite persons to rise against the regular State authority, provoke civil and domestic strife, and all the while cry peace. A terrible peace we would have under the government—such peace as reigned at Warsaw, when the flames of the burning houses were extinguished by the spilt blood of their indwellers. Shame upon such a party and such men, who for a little brief authority would plunge all in one common ruin. Of course they do this in a light, easy, good-natured, peaceful, fashionable, airy, and rather genteel way.

UNION CAMPS IN KENTUCKY.—Two new camps will soon be formed in Kentucky—one at Falmouth, thirty-nine miles south of Covington, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad; and another at Carlisle, in Nicholas county, between Cynthiana and Lexington. This camp will be situated on Colonel Medcalf's farm, three miles from the railroad. The camp at Medcalf's will be opened by a regiment from Camp Dick Robinson. The latter is on the Lexington and Danville Turnpike, fourteen miles beyond or south of Nicholasville, and within seven and a half miles of Danville.

The cars of the Kentucky Central run to Nicholasville, from whence stages convey passengers to the spot.

THE Senate, after an hour's session this morning, took a recess until three o'clock this afternoon. A great deal of private business was originated in the House. Colonel Harney, from the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced a resolution directing the Governor to issue his proclamation ordering the Tennessee or Confederate forces to evacuate the soil of Kentucky, which was adopted by 71 to 26. When the name of Mr. Yeaman, of Davies, was called, he rose and said: As it has been announced on the other side that this is the occasion of war, he did not wish the announcement to go forth without a contradiction. The resolution, he said, was the lute of peace but the shield of our honor. Gentlemen say they want peace, God knows he did, and if they want it so much they can have it before the sun goes down. He, too, wanted no armies on our soil, but the first to come, must be the first to go. He, too, wanted neutrality, but he must have neutrality with honor. To amend by adding "and the Federal troops," as gentlemen on the other side announced they would do, would, under existing circumstances, be to dissolve our connection with the Union, and forfeit our claim to the protection of the Federal Government, which he did not come here to do. More than this, we have been invaded, and conditions prescribed to us by the invader. He for one would not submit to conditions, nor legislate under compulsion, and, therefore, he voted yeas upon the resolution. This brief, emphatic, and patriotic speech elicited applause in the galleries, which the Speaker promptly suppressed.—Frankfort *Cor. Lou. Journal*.

Judge Yeaman is right. The question now in Kentucky, is to drive off, by every means possible, and in every way possible, the vile insulters. We have been called "sister State" and insulted. We receive a promise from Jeff. Davis, and it is broken. We have countless protestations from Governor Harris, and we are leaning upon a rotten reed. We receive a "peace commission" from Tennessee, and before the Legislature can deliberate on it, an infamous desecrator of the sacred cause of the Priesthood defiantly tells the Legislature and the Governor they must ground arms to his martial law. While this is going on; when this is known at the Capital, a set of traitors hold a peace convention; a Golgotha of the rotten flesh and decaying bones of political mortality, with the miasma of a graveyard, breeding pestilence to disease Kentuckians. We have had but one determination from the first adoption of neutrality in this State, and that was, if our soil was invaded, the first, last, and entire duty was to drive the invader from our soil, by all means, and in every way possible. It is invaded. Our Legislature, our Governor, and every man, woman, and child insulted by Tennessee, and there are actually men, or something in that shape, who wish us to order off our defender—drive away our friends. The proposition which Judge Yeaman so well responded to, is not a political proposition, not a peace proposition, but treason of the rankest kind—treason to the Union, to Kentucky, and to ourselves.

In the case of T. B. Lincoln, tried at Cincinnati on the charge of treason, the Judge said that he could not say that anything was proved amounting to an overt act of treason on the part of the accused, but there are strong circumstances warranting the conclusion that he is not only disloyal, but has committed acts indicating at least a reasonable intention.

After amplifying upon those points and briefly reviewing the evidence and facts developed before the Examining Court, the Judge held the accused to bail in the sum of \$6,000 for his appearance for trial, especially as the U. S. District Attorney had reason to believe that he could produce other evidence of the defendant's guilt by the time the trial would take place.

The required security was furnished by the accused during the day and he was set at liberty.

A gentleman in our city, yesterday, overheard an argument made between two citizens, and the advice they gave as to the best manner to ship to the Southern Confederacy.

"Send whatever goods you have," said our Main-street merchant, "to Green river, and from there to B. W. W. Green. At that point you can find any amount of men, who, for a small commission, will assume the responsibility." He wishes to know whether we could give him a recommendation. We do so now, and consider he has as much right to it as other persons. If he succeeds, we want a permit ourselves. We will quit being honest, and make money, honestly if possible, but make money anyhow.

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Bishop Polk says to Kentucky in effect, "secede from the Union, and I will leave you." No doubt of it; he would leave us to fight it out alone, while he and his master and sword would scuffle off to some less hazardous position.

NOTHING TO WEAR.—On Saturday last, says the Cincinnati Gazette, the United States Inspectors at Cleveland stopped a trunk marked New Orleans, and consigned to Louisville. The trunk, on being opened, was found to contain a lady's wardrobe and other articles of the most expensive character. Among the rest were twenty-five costly silk dresses, mostly new, and materials for others not made up, fine linen not made up, and wearing apparel of various kinds, all of the most costly description. A magnificent diamond necklace, apparently just purchased, with other jewelry, was also found in the trunk, the value of the whole being probably not less than two or three thousand dollars. The trunk was detained, and the Inspectors have telegraphed for instructions what to do in the matter. The lady to whom the trunk belonged went forward to Louisville without being aware of the seizure.

The Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter says that the South had a good stock of Northern-made shoes at the commencement of the war, which is not yet exhausted, and that of the six thousand tanneries in the United States two thousand are in the slave States, their full proportion, considering for how many other uses than shoe leather is consumed in the Northern States. One-seventh of the shoemakers in the United States were also in the slave States. On the whole, the Reporter says:

So far as shoes and most of the manufactures of leather are concerned, we reach this conclusion, that, although the facilities of the Southern people are limited, still, with a proper husbanding of their resources, there is no occasion for any immediate suffering, and that it is the part of wisdom for us to calculate that they will not be brought to their knees during the present year, in consequence of a deficiency in the supply of leather.

The Evansville Journal has been shown by the inventor, Mr. E. T. Wheeler, of Cannelton, Ind., the models for a new style of breach-loading cannon. These models have been submitted to the inspection of some of the most scientific men in the country, and the principles which they illustrate pronounced to be an improvement on any of the guns now in use. One of the models is for a small cannon, mounted on a carriage similar to a wheelbarrow, which is designed to be worked by one or two men. Mr. Wheeler is confident it will throw a half-pound ball a distance of two miles, and from the rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired, thinks it would prove one of the most destructive weapons that could be taken on to a battlefield.

THE NEW GUNBOAT FLEET.—The new gunboats, thirty in number, are now building at the Government navy yards and in private shipyards. They will be ready for sea within two months. The following table shows the places where these boats are constructing, with their tonnage and armament:

Boats.	State.	Yards.	Tons, Guns.
Kentucky	Portsmouth, N. H.	1,000	13
Alapacina	"	1,200	13
Houston	Charleston, Mass.	1,200	13
Wachusett	"	1,200	13
Massachusetts	Philadelphia	1,200	13
Tuscarora (launched)	"	1,000	13
Allioudack	New York	1,200	13
Onondaga	"	1,200	13

BUILDING BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Boats.	State.	Boats.	State.
Aroostook	Maine	Unadilla	N. Y.
Katahdin	"	Ottawa (launched)	"
Keokuk	"	Seneca (launched)	"
Marietta	Mass.	Chippewa	"
Seganore	"	Winnipesaukee	Penn.
Huron	"	Scioto	"
Onwana	Conn.	Wissahickon	"
Kenunahat	"	Ishoma	Dela.
Coylus	"	Philo	Miss.

The armament of the gunboats building by private contract has not been determined.

"ON TO RICHMOND."—Some of our papers are very violently urging the Legislature to speedy action. Let them remember that once upon a time there was an editor who interfered and urged "on to Richmond," and that the captains of tens and the captains of hundreds, honoring and obeying the editor, started "on to Richmond," and doubtless would have arrived there to an early supper, had they not most unfortunately forgotten something of importance requiring their immediate return to Washington.

The following sums were in the different depositories and branch mints of the United States in the seceded States at the time those States rebelled, and were stolen from the Government:

New Orleans	\$535,484
Baltimore	11,795
Norfolk	6,088
Wilmington, N. C.	4,574
Mobile	1,500
Nashville	2,211
Galveston	1,413
Port Royal	1,380
Tallahassee, Fla.	679
Charlotte, N. C. (Branch mint)	32,000
Baltimore, Ga. (Branch mint)	27,000
Total	\$717,995

A letter to the St. Louis Democrat, of the 7th inst., says: "Colonel Hecker has just started on board the steamer Des Moines, for Paducah, Ky. Buel's battery has gone aboard the Illinois, destination the same, and the Illinois Seventeenth will follow in the first boat down. It is believed that all of General Prentiss' late command will embark for the same place as soon as possible, except enough to guard this post."

It is a gracious Providence that allows preachers to ship salt to the Southern Confederacy, via Green river, and take all the necessary oaths. A sinner could not do such things; but as the earth and the fatness thereof belongs to the saints, if any one of them swears he is a saint, he is entitled to his rights.

How the Rebels Feel the Blow at Hatteras.

The North Carolina journals all lament the fall of the Hatteras forts as an irreparable injury to their cause. Here are a few specimens of these lamentations:

It is quite certain that, according to our predictions and warnings for months, our coast is menaced, if not successfully invaded. If we are not prepared fully to meet the foe at the entrance of our inlets, it is not the fault of the Standard. We have labored earnestly to direct the attention of the government to the absolute necessity of full preparation. If there are blame, let it fall where it ought. But we must not give way to complaints. We must up and at them, and drive them from our coast. Gov. Clark will do his utmost to effect that object speedily, and we have no doubt President Davis will promptly meet the case. There is no time for delay.—*Raleigh Standard*.

Under this state of affairs, we feel warranted in entertaining the most serious apprehensions for the safety of Newbern, Washington, and, in fact, the entire coast.

Battl Democrat.

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Stephen Girard's Theory of Advertising.

The example and precept of one of the most successful business men America has seen, may be worthy of attention at the present time. Mr. Girard wrote: "I have always considered advertising, liberally and long, to be a great success in business, and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest time, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business before the people, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."

To Members of the Legislature.

Those who wish the Democrat sent during the session of the Legislature, will please call upon Col. R. R. Bolling, at the office of the Court of Appeals, or forward by mail to our address at Louisville Terms, 50 cents per month, or \$5 per annum.

CITY COURT—Thursday, Sept. 12.—Com-
monwealth by Phillips vs L. Morgan and
George Prentiss, peace warrant; bail in
\$200 each for two months.

Edward Burk was before his honor, charged with embezzling and misappropriating arms belonging to the State: continued until to-morrow.

M. G. Smith sued out a peace warrant against Mrs. John Scott; bail in \$100 for two months.

Lewis Schultz was arraigned for obtaining goods to the amount of \$1,100, and \$75 in money, under false pretenses, from Chas Reike and David Hart. Schultz, on the 1st day of August last, was employed at the Custom House as a private detective, but was only retained one week, when he was discharged. He, as a Government officer, promised to ship through, to the Southern Confederacy, three trunks, containing soldiers' buttons, and a box with seventeen swords, for which he was to receive \$150. He received \$75 down, and the balance when the goods were shipped. He failed to ship the goods, and could give no account of them, whereupon Messrs. Reike and Hart swore out a warrant against him for obtaining the goods under false pretenses.

After consultation with the legal profession, they concluded it would be best not to prosecute the suit, and from the advice of their counsel, they would answer no question concerning the goods, fearing they might lay themselves liable to an indictment for smuggling. There being no proof, the defendant was discharged.

All parties appeared to be satisfied to get off as well as they did—the defendant satisfied with his eleven hundred dollars' worth of goods, and the complainants satisfied by avoiding a prosecution.

Col. R. B. Carpenter's speech at the Court-house last night was one of the ablest productions that had emanated from the mind of any man since the rise of the rebellion. It was both argumentative and eloquent. His enigma on the past and present of our Government, was full of pathos and patriotism. His description of the different species of Secessionists, and particularly of the juvenile, was rich, rare, and spicy. Col. Carpenter presented an argument with an unbroken front, and his appeal to Kentuckians to stand by the Union and to expel the ruthless invaders from her soil, was indeed one of the finest bursts of eloquence that has been our pleasure to hear. Col. Carpenter will speak to-day at Lagrange. We advise our Union friends to hear him, and by all means, all those in search of their rights.

Mozart Hall—Our old favorite Wood Benson has concluded to open the Mozart Hall on Monday evening next, under the title of the "Varieties," with a good dramatic company, and we trust he will meet with the success he deserves. We see that Mr. G. H. Gilbert and his lady are among the corps dramatique and that several established favorites from the St. Charles, New Orleans, and the St. Louis theatres, are among the company.

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LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Sept. 12, 1861.

MESSRS. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: In my letter in your issue of to-day, I was exceeding astonished at two lines which greeted me while reading it. While I can but admire the two gentlemen personally, yet such incendiary and revolutionary speeches as were made by them on the occasion of the Grimpsey party's matinee here, cannot be endorsed by myself, either by implication or otherwise, and no man who really has at heart the true neutrality of our gallant State dare endorse them.

In clipping the resolutions from a temporary, and not having read them carefully, the lines were included in my letter. I make this explanation for fear, under the delusion that I am a seeker or failing in my faith, our Governor may be induced to send me the reward for "sich" a commission.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

Mr. Speed—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

Mr. Pennebaker—A bill to recognize the Court of Appeals, and to increase the salaries of the Judges thereof.

A House bill to authorize the First Colored Baptist Church of Louisville to sell certain property. Passed.

Mr. McHenry offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of a law to release the damages assessed against the sheriffs of this Commonwealth for failing to pay in the revenue, and that the Committee report by bill or otherwise.

And then the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Johnson said that he noticed that one part of the journal read as follows:

"Mr. King moved to suspend the rules in order to permit him to offer a resolution."

"And the question being taken the motion was rejected."

He moved that the journal be corrected, so as to have the resolution spread upon the journal.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson, Wolfe, Desha, Underwood, and Huston took part, the motion was adopted.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Desha, (11) Cochran, Proctor, Clay, Carr, Gabbert, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Chambers said that he noticed in reading the journal, that the notice of J. J. Landrum, contesting his right to a seat upon this floor, had been spread upon the journal, but that his reply be spread upon the journal.

Adopted.

Mr. Bacheler, from the Committee on Enrollments, reported that the committee had examined a joint resolution in relation to the removal of Tennessee or Confederate troops from Kentucky soil, and had found the same correctly enrolled.

Mr. Conklin—Claims—A bill fixing compensation of assessors for listing births, deaths, &c [Allowed two cents instead of ten for each birth or death, and five cents for each birth or death occurring in former years; this act to apply to assessors for 1861].

Mr. Huston offered a substitute repealing all laws requiring the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

The bill and substitute were then referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. Barlow—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to allow J. H. Gatewood to change Lexington and Nashville road.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the police court in the town of Hartford. Passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Sheriff of Ohio county to execute process from the police court of the town of Hartford. Passed.

Capt. Heady, of Bullitt, is after the State Guard. He obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeat the act and all amendments constituting the State Guard. Over this there will be a hard fight I think.

The Committee on Federal Relations, meets in the morning, and it seems to be the general opinion that music will be heard. It will be hard to persuade the Union men of Kentucky that these commissioners, Vice-Regent Harris and Massa Jeff, had not preconceived this whole raid into Kentucky.

Yours, &c.

Mr. BURNAM—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the law in relation to jury trials, and the effect of the same in will cases. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. B. Cochran—Corporations—A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Shively. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Lagrange Masonic Female Seminary. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Gratz, in Owen county. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Southern Planters' Machine Company, of Louisville. Passed.

Mr. Taylor—Ways and Means—A bill to amend the act of P. B. Adams, late sheriff of Graves county, and his sureties. Reported the same, with an amendment. Amendment concurred in and bill passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Simpson county and his sureties. Passed.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, transmitting the report of the Board of Managers of the Western Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Andrews moved that said report be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that the usual number of copies be printed. Adopted.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and the leave was appropriately referred:

Mr. V. B. Young—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in State Creek, in Bath county.

Mr. Johns—A bill for the benefit of G. W. Kouns, of Boyd county.

Mr. Linseney—A bill for the benefit of J. C. Miller, sheriff of Russell county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of P. Napier, late sheriff of Casey county.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding Circuit Court in Russell county.

Mr. R. C. Anderson—A bill to incorporate the Frankfort Commercial College.

Mr. Elliott—A bill for the benefit of A. W. Cecil, of Floyd county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Friend, late sheriff of Floyd county.

Same—A bill to authorize the sale of seminary lands in Prestonburg.

Mr. Bush—A bill to give the sheriffs further time to pay in revenue, &c.

Mr. Sparks—A bill in relation to the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Dasha—A bill to amend the law in relation to settlement with administrators, &c.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to the selection of grand jurors.

The Government officers and police seized on several lots of guns last night, which had been in possession of the State Guard. The number captured up to eleven o'clock, was over two hundred.

Nearly a hundred guns were found yesterday concealed under a hay-stack a little out of the city—State Guard work no doubt. The arms were taken care of. They are not likely to be used in the rebel service.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12, 1861.

IN SENATE.

Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. DeHaven, from the Finance Committee, offered a resolution allowing compensation to M. B. Chinn, Thomas Pearce, Sr., and J. W. Prewitt, Jr., for services rendered. The rules were dispensed with and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Cissell offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor be requested to urge upon the Federal and Confederate authorities the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops, placed by said parties on Kentucky soil, beyond the limits of this State, and urge upon them hereafter to observe the neutral position which Kentucky, through her Judicial District.

Mr. G. M. Thomas—A bill authorizing the county courts to locate roads.

Mr. W. P. Boone—A bill for the benefit of Barbetta Dinkelspiel.

Mr. Wolfe—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Louisville Courier Printing Company.

Mr. Tevis—A bill for the benefit of Mrs. Gerhart.

Mr. Owings—A bill for the benefit of H. B. Boone, of Meade county.

Mr. Hampton—A bill for the benefit of James Cox, sheriff of Wolfe county, and W. W. Cox, sheriff of Morgan county.

Mr. J. W. Campbell—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle.

Mr. Kennedy—A bill to change the State road in Toledo county.

HOME GROWN
Turnip Seed, of 1861.
NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,
GROWN BY
J. D. BONDURANT,
on select stocks, and matured under the supervision
of an experienced Seedsmen.

ed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 Main St.,
near Sixth, Louisville, Ky.
QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS
than 50 bushels.
White Flint Dutch (desirable for table in
Spring)..... \$60 per bushel.
Early Red, or Purple Top..... \$60 " "
White Sweet and Sweet..... \$60 " "
White Stone..... \$60 " "
Winter, or Russian..... \$60 " "
In Papers, \$2 50 per bushel.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.
J. D. BONDURANT.

PITKIN..... WM. L. P. WARD..... BENJ. F. AYER

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers).

**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS.**

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

A Trees, Plants, Line, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster, &c.

311 MAIN STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Flows at low
cost prices.

W. PITKIN..... J. D. BONDURANT.

F. FABEL. N. MILLER

F. FABEL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STAR & PRESSED MOLD CANDLES!

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM AND

FAMILY SOAPS, LARD-OIL, ETC. No. 145 east

and Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest im-

provements, our great experience and practice will en-

able us to furnish the best articles at reasonable prices as any house in the West.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shop.

Mr. Avery being a partner in our house, enables us to furnish Wholesale Dealers with his Flows at low
cost prices.

W. PITKIN..... J. D. BONDURANT.

BLOOD PILLS AND PURIFIER.

BOTANIC EXPERIENCE PHARMACY.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies!

THE EVIDENCE IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. RO-

bach, which is at all times accessible to the public, estab-

lishes the following facts:

That the Blood Purifier and Blood Pills have been

the almost universal complaint, Dyspepsy, with enter-

ous certainty, and in a very short time; that, after all

other medicines have proved useless, they relieve Liver

Complaint, and other Complaints of the exterior; that sick females, who have languished for

years in Helplessness and Despondency, recuperate

with great rapidity after their invigorating treatment.

With great success, Dr. Robach's Stomach and Cordial,

and gently stimulating properties; however they recruit

shattered constitutions; however they may have been

struck with and assailed; that their effect extends

directly upon the power of the disease in the blood;

they can stop a hemorrhage, and discharge from the

body, the accumulated mucus, and other impurities; otherwise

that they recruit the debilitated, and that there is no

disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the Liver, the Nervous System, &c., &c.

ABILIS FROM IMPURITIES OR OBSTRUCTION

OF THE BLOOD OR SECRETIONS.

In which they do not give prompt relief, and (if ad-

ministered before the very citadel of life has been re-

ached), effectually cure it.

It is mind the Scandinavian Vegetable

BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of

thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits,

and other documents, declare that they have been the

very best preparation of the kind ever offered

to the trodden-down victim of ill health. They hunt

disease through every avenue and organ of the system

and remove it.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single

trial. They are not only better, but, in fact, cheaper

than any other Pills; for it takes a less number of them

to do the work.

The Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier

\$1 per bottle, or \$2 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for \$1.

Read Dr. Robach's Special Notes and Certificates,

published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time

to time.

Dr. Robach's Medical Almanac and Family Advisor,

containing a great variety of interesting and valuable

medical information, can be had gratis of any of his

Agents.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Robach may be

consulted personally or by letter, inclosing one stamp

for the reply.

NEW ARTICLE.

Dr. Robach's Stomach Bitters

A new and delightful Stomach and Cordial, for stimu-

lating tone to the stomach and for the prevention of bilious complaints incident to the Western country. Try it.

In favor it is superior to all other Bitters. Try it.

The formula of these Bitters, now (1861) the most popular in the United States, is the result of the most eminent Medical Practitioners of the West, and it is directly predicated upon the wants of Western people.

These Bitters derive their stimulus from the powerful tonic nature of the roots and herbs of which they are composed; and as they are, by allowing natural cravings of the stomach, directly promotive of Health.

To whom address the order of the above medicines must be addressed.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.

To whom address the order of the above medicines must be addressed.

S. E. BROWN & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Proprietors of the New (1861) Improved

Stomach and Cordial, for the prevention of bilious complaints.

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H. G. MILLER, and sons, Louisville, Ky.

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D. M. LAWSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.

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